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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,950	11/09/2003	Chih-Wen Huang	PMXP0172USA	2949
43831 7590 11/13/2007 BERKELEY LAW & TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LLP 17933 NW Evergreen Parkway, Suite 250 BEAVERTON, OR 97006			EXAMINER SAEED, USMAAN	
			ART UNIT 2166	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/13/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/605,950

Applicant(s)

HUANG, CHIH-WEN

Examiner

Usmaan Saeed

Art Unit

2166

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 April 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-15,17-23 and 25-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-15,17-23 and 25-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☒ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/16/2007.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/16/2007 has been entered.

Priority

2. As mentioned in the previous office actions, if applicant desires to obtain the benefit of foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) prior to declaration of an interference, a translation of the foreign application should be submitted under 37 CFR 1.55 in reply to this action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

Regarding claims 25, the phrase "capable of" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2111.04.

The subject matter of a properly construed claim is defined by the terms that limit its scope. It is this subject matter that must be examined. As a general matter, the grammar and intended meaning of terms used in a claim will dictate whether the language limits the claim scope. Language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation.

The language "capable of" raises a question as to the limiting effect of the language in a claim.

Claims 26-32 are also rejected because they incorporate the deficiencies of the claim 25.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 4-14, 19-21, 23, 25-30, and 32-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Jones et al.** (**Jones** hereinafter) (U.S. PG PUB No. 2002/0118949) in view of **Dan Huang.** (**Huang** hereinafter) (U.S. PG Pub No. 2004/0098379).

With respect to claim 1, **Jones teaches a file managing method comprising:**

“selecting an operational mode of a digital apparatus” as the still image source 101 is expected to provide a digital representation. A source of digital video content 105. An audio content, which can be associated with the video source 105 (as is often the case) or associated with the still image source 101 (as is becoming increasingly common with digital cameras and the short video clips often created by still image cameras), or which provide stand-alone audio information (**Jones Paragraph 0022**).

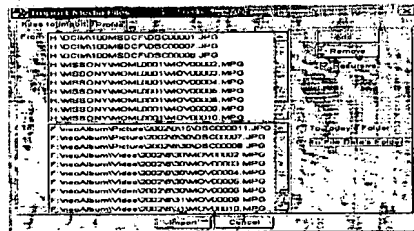
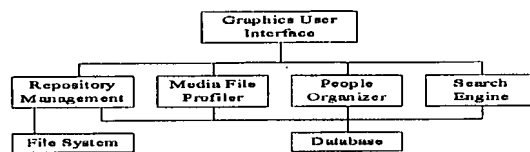
“capturing a file with the digital apparatus and storing the captured file according to its file type in the folder having the file type determined to the selected operational mode” as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound (that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones Paragraph 0016**).

An output from the digital processor 117 is created in folders (sub-directories) complying with the CD-ROM(XA) and Video CD (White Book) standards and also includes, in a preferred embodiment, a “PICTURES” folder (with files compatible with the PictureCD specification), a “VIDEOS” folder (with files compatible with the MPEG-1 standard), an “AUDIO” folder (with files compatible with the WAV standard), and, optionally, an “OTHERS” folder (with files otherwise compatible with ISO 9660) (**Jones Paragraph 0027 and 0022**).

Jones teaching the elements of claim 1 as noted above but does not explicitly teaches, “**establishing a folder responsive to selecting the operational mode, the folder having a file type determined to the selected operational mode.**”

However, **Huang** teaches “**establishing a folder responsive to selecting the operational mode, the folder having a file type determined to the selected operational mode**” as the repository management unit handles where imported files are placed and can generate appropriate folder structure based on the attributes of the files, such as file type (audio, image, or audio) and file date (**Jones** Paragraph 0025).

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Further, figure 5 of **Huang** shows that the camera has a folder at H:\DCIM\100MSDCF for .JPG files and H:\MSSONY\MOML0001 for .MPG files. Therefore, the camera has different folders for different types of files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Huang's**

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teachings would have allowed **Jones** to organize and manage digital audio, image and video file (**Huang** Paragraph 0017) by auto generation of folder structures, based on file types such as my pictures and my videos (**Huang** Paragraph 0065).

Claim 33 is same as claim 1 except it sets forth the claimed invention as an article and is rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 2, **Jones** teaches “**the method of claim 1, further comprising utilizing corresponding applications to open the captured file according to a name of the established folder**” as (**Jones** Paragraph 0005 and Figure 1A).

Claim 34 is same as claim 2 except it sets forth the claimed invention as an article and is rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 4, **Jones** teaches “**the method of claim 1, wherein the operational mode comprises a picture mode**” as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound (that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones** Paragraph 0016).

Claims 26 and 35 are essentially the same as claim 4 except they set forth the claimed invention as an apparatus and an article and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 5, **Jones teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the operational mode comprises a motion picture mode**” as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound (that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones Paragraph 0016**).

Claims 27 and 36 are essentially the same as claim 5 except they set forth the claimed invention as an apparatus and an article and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 6, **Jones teaches “the method of claim 1, wherein the operational mode comprises a recording mode**” as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound (that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones Paragraph 0016**).

Claims 28 and 37 are essentially the same as claim 6 except they set forth the claimed invention as an apparatus and an article and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 7, **Jones** teaches **“a method comprising, “capturing a file with a digital apparatus and establishes a folder corresponding to a file type of the captured file when data is captured by the digital apparatus”** as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound (that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones** Paragraph 0016). An output from the digital processor 117 is created in folders (sub-directories) complying with the CD-ROM(XA) and Video CD (White Book) standards and also includes, in a preferred embodiment, a “PICTURES” folder (with files compatible with the PictureCD specification), a “VIDEOS” folder (with files compatible with the MPEG-1 standard), an “AUDIO” folder (with files compatible with the WAV standard), and, optionally, an “OTHERS” folder (with files otherwise compatible with ISO 9660) (**Jones** Paragraph 0027). The folders are being created automatically according to the file types (audio, video or sound), which are being captured by the digital apparatus.

Jones teaching the elements of claim 7 as noted above but does not explicitly teaches, **“establishing a folder corresponding to a file type of the captured file.”**

However, **Huang** teaches “establishing a folder corresponding to a file type of the captured file” as the repository management unit handles where imported files are placed and can generate appropriate folder structure based on the attributes of the files, such as file type (audio, image, or audio) and file date (**Jones** Paragraph 0025).

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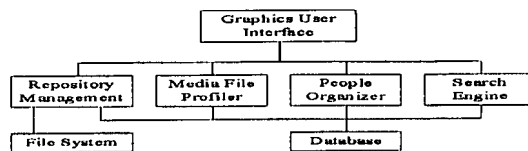


Fig. 4

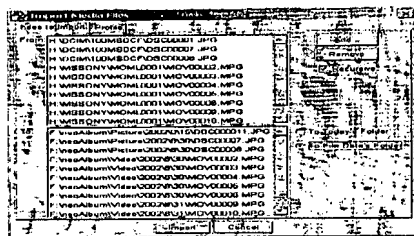


Fig. 5

Further, figure 5 of **Huang** shows that the camera has a folder at H:\DCIM\100MSDCF for .JPG files and H:\MSSONY\MOML0001 for .MPG files. Therefore, the camera has different folders for different types of files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Huang's** teachings would have allowed **Jones** to organize and manage digital audio, image and video file (**Huang** Paragraph 0017) by auto generation of folder structures, based on file types such as my pictures and my videos (**Huang** Paragraph 0065).

With respect to claim 8, **Jones** teaches **“the method of claim 7, further comprising utilizing an image capturing module to capture image data, and automatically establishing the folder corresponding to the file type of the image data”** as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound (that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones** Paragraph 0016). An output from the digital processor 117 is created in folders (sub-directories) complying with the CD-ROM(XA) and Video CD (White Book) standards and also includes, in a preferred embodiment, a “PICTURES” folder (with files compatible with the PictureCD specification), a “VIDEOS” folder (with files compatible with the MPEG-1 standard), an “AUDIO” folder (with files compatible with the WAV standard), and, optionally, an “OTHERS” folder (with files otherwise compatible with ISO 9660) (**Jones** Paragraph 0027).

Jones teaching the elements of claim 8 as noted above but does not explicitly teaches **“automatically establishing the folder corresponding to the file type of the image.”**

However, **Huang** teaches **“automatically establishing the folder corresponding to the file type of the image”** as the repository management unit handles where imported files are placed and can generate appropriate folder structure based on the attributes of the files, such as file type (audio, image, or audio) and file date (**Jones** Paragraph 0025).

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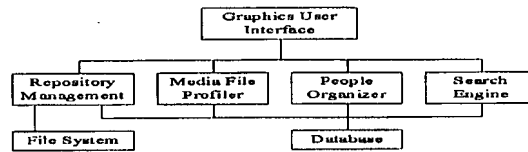


Fig. 4

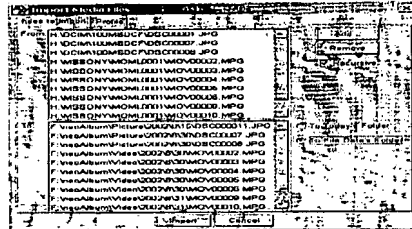


Fig. 5

Further, figure 5 of **Huang** shows that the camera has a folder at H:\DCIM\100MSDCF for .JPG files and H:\MSSONY\MOML0001 for .MPG files. Therefore, the camera has different folders for different types of files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Huang's** teachings would have allowed **Jones** to organize and manage digital audio, image and video file (**Huang** Paragraph 0017) by auto generation of folder structures, based on file types such as my pictures and my videos (**Huang** Paragraph 0065).

With respect to claim 9, **Jones** teaches "the method of claim 7, further comprising utilizing a recording module to capture sound data, and automatically establishing the folder corresponding to the file type of the sound data" as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio

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annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound (that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones** Paragraph 0016). An output from the digital processor 117 is created in folders (sub-directories) complying with the CD-ROM(XA) and Video CD (White Book) standards and also includes, in a preferred embodiment, a "PICTURES" folder (with files compatible with the PictureCD specification), a "VIDEOS" folder (with files compatible with the MPEG-1 standard), an "AUDIO" folder (with files compatible with the WAV standard), and, optionally, an "OTHERS" folder (with files otherwise compatible with ISO 9660) (**Jones** Paragraph 0027).

Jones teaches the elements of claim 9 as noted above but does not explicitly teaches, **"automatically establishing the folder corresponding to the file type of the sound."**

However, **Huang** teaches **"automatically establishing the folder corresponding to the file type of the sound"** as the repository management unit handles where imported files are placed and can generate appropriate folder structure based on the attributes of the files, such as file type (audio, image, or audio) and file date (**Jones** Paragraph 0025).

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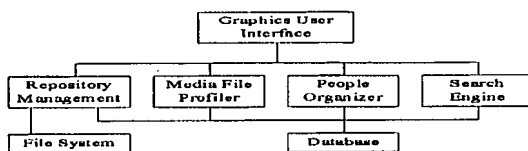


Fig. 4

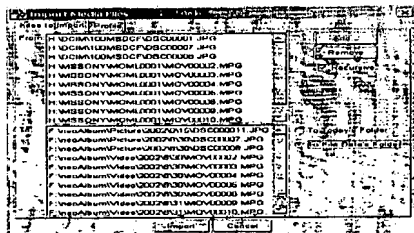


Fig. 5

Further, figure 5 of **Huang** shows that the camera has a folder at H:\DCIM\100MSDCF for .JPG files and H:\MSSONY\MOML0001 for .MPG files. Therefore, the camera has different folders for different types of files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Huang's** teachings would have allowed **Jones** to organize and manage digital audio, image and video file (**Huang** Paragraph 0017) by auto generation of folder structures, based on file types such as my pictures and my videos (**Huang** Paragraph 0065).

With respect to claim 10, **Jones** teaches "the method of claim 1, wherein storing the captured file according to its file type comprises comparing the name of the folder established responsive to selecting the operational mode with a file name extension of the captured file" as (**Jones** Paragraph 0027-0028).

Claim 38 is same as claim 10 except it sets forth the claimed invention as an article and is rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claims 11, 12, 13 and 14, Jones does not explicitly teaches **“setting up a shortcut to transmit the captured file in the established folder to a corresponding folder having the same file type as the established folder in another digital apparatus when the shortcut is executed, when the shortcut is executed, all files of the same file type stored in the established folder are transmitted to the corresponding folder in the other digital apparatus, the shortcut is executed by a hot key, and other digital apparatus is a computer.”**

However, Huang discloses **“setting up a shortcut to transmit the file in the corresponding folder to another digital apparatus when the shortcut is executed, when the shortcut is executed, all files of the same file type stored in the corresponding folder are transmitted to the other digital apparatus, the shortcut is executed by a hot key, and other digital apparatus is a computer”** as Typical usage begins with importing files from external devices, such as a digital camera. As shown in FIG. 5, when the user selects folders with "recursive" check box on, the system finds all the media files in the folders and subfolders and generates a list of file paths to copy the files to. The user has the options to use today's date or the file dates for the system to construct the paths. The "Profile" tab, as depicted in FIG. 6, shows

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several attributes that the user can associate all of the imported files to (**Huang** Paragraph 0026).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Huang's** teachings would have allowed **Jones** to organize and manage digital audio, image and video file (**Huang** Paragraph 0017) by auto generation of folder structures, based on file types such as my pictures and my videos (**Huang** Paragraph 0065).

Claims 29 and 39-40 are essentially the same as claims 11, 12, and 13 except they set forth the claimed invention as an apparatus and an article and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claims 19 and 20, **Jones** does not explicitly teaches **“automatically establishing a corresponding folder in the other digital apparatus having the same file type as the established folder when transmitting the files stored in the established folder to the other digital apparatus and the other digital apparatus comprise a computer.”**

However, **Huang** discloses **“the method of claim 1, further comprising automatically establishing a folder in the other digital apparatus corresponding to the file type when transmitting the files stored in the corresponding folder to the other digital apparatus and the other digital apparatus comprise a computer”** as the system automatically determine where and how the files are to be copied. Figure

one shows the importation file process. Once a group of files are selected for import, the process begins by getting the next file on the import list 110. The system then determines the file type, that is, whether the file type is an audio file or a picture file or a video file 112. The system then finds a file date or assigns a file date 114. The system then constructs a destination path based on file type and the date assigned 116. The date assigned can be the file importation date or the file creation date. The file name conflict is resolved preferably by appending a number to the end of the file name 118. The file can then be copied into the destination folder 120. (**Huang** Paragraph 0020).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Huang's** teachings would have allowed **Jones** to organize and manage digital audio, image and video file (**Huang** Paragraph 0017) by auto generation of folder structures, based on file types such as my pictures and my videos automatically when they are imported (**Huang** Paragraph 0065).

Claim 41 is same as claim 19 except it sets forth the claimed invention as an article and is rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 21, **Jones** teaches “**the method of claim 1, wherein the digital apparatus comprises a digital camera**” as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound

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(that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones** Paragraph 0016).

Claim 30 is essentially the same as claim 21 except it sets forth the claimed invention as an apparatus and is rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 23, **Jones** teaches “**the method of claim 19, wherein the digital apparatus comprises a digital camcorder**” as similarly a consumer today can buy a film camera or a video camcorder (even a digital video camcorder) and happily use it without any knowledge of computers (**Jones** Paragraph 005).

Claim 32 is essentially the same as claim 23 except it sets forth the claimed invention as an apparatus and is rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 25, **Jones** teaches “**a digital apparatus with a plurality of operational modes, the digital apparatus comprising: a receiving module capable of capturing a file; a control module capable of switching the operational modes of the digital apparatus; a folder establishing module capable of automatically establishing a folder responsive to a selection of the operational mode, the folder having a file type determined according to the selected operational mode of the digital apparatus; and a memory module capable of storing the file captured by the receiving module according to its file type to the**

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folder having the file type established by the folder establishing module” as the HP PhotoSmart 912 camera captures 2.24 megapixel still images and can add audio annotations. The Fuji Finepix 40i camera takes 2.4 megapixel stills, 80 second quarter-VGA video files with sound (that are quite compelling when viewed on a television screen), and has a built-in MP3 (Motion Picture Experts Group 1, Layer 3 Audio) player (**Jones** Paragraph 0016 and 0022). An output from the digital processor 117 is created in folders (sub-directories) complying with the CD-ROM(XA) and Video CD (White Book) standards and also includes, in a preferred embodiment, a “PICTURES” folder (with files compatible with the PictureCD specification), a “VIDEOS” folder (with files compatible with the MPEG-1 standard), an “AUDIO” folder (with files compatible with the WAV standard), and, optionally, an “OTHERS” folder (with files otherwise compatible with ISO 9660) (**Jones** Paragraph 0027). Today's digital cameras use either built-in or removable memory. Inexpensive cameras typically offer a few megabytes of built-in memory, and more expensive cameras have a slot for CompactFlash, SmartMedia, Memory Stick, or similar large memory capacity modules (**Jones** Paragraph 0016).

Jones teaching the elements of claim 25 as noted above but does not explicitly teaches, **“automatically establishing a folder responsive to a selection of the operational mode.”**

However, **Huang** teaches **“automatically establishing a folder responsive to a selection of the operational mode”** as the repository management unit handles where imported files are placed and can generate appropriate folder structure based on

the attributes of the files, such as file type (audio, image, or audio) and file date (**Jones** Paragraph 0025).

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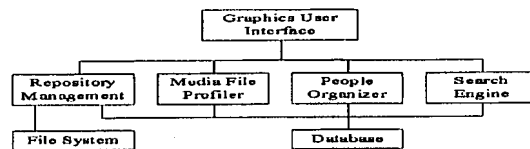


Fig. 4

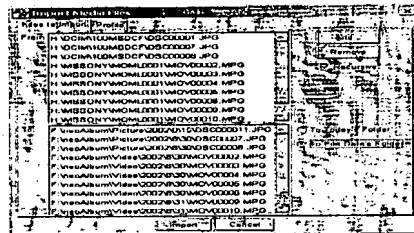


Fig. 5

Further, figure 5 of **Huang** shows that the camera has a folder at H:\DCIM\100MSDCF for .JPG files and H:\MSSONY\MOML0001 for .MPG files. Therefore, the camera has different folders for different types of files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Huang's** teachings would have allowed **Jones** to organize and manage digital audio, image and video file (**Huang** Paragraph 0017) by auto generation of folder structures, based on file types such as my pictures and my videos (**Huang** Paragraph 0065).

5. Claims 15, 17-18, 22, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Jones et al.** (U.S. PG PUB No. 2002/0118949) in view of **Dan**

Huang. (U.S. PG Pub No. 2004/0098379) as applied to claims 1-2, 4-14, 19-21, 23, 25-30, and 32-41 above, further in view of **Ronald M. Perkes**. (**Perkes** hereinafter) (U.S.PG Pub No. 2003/0110503).

With respect to claims 15, 17, and 18 **Jones and Huang** does not explicitly teach, “the files stored in the established folder are transmitted to the corresponding folder of the other digital apparatus using wireless network transmission, the wireless network transmission comprises infrared transmission, and the files stored in the established folder are transmitted to the corresponding folder of the other digital apparatus using a cable.”

However, **Perkes** discloses, “the files stored in the established folder are transmitted to the corresponding folder of the other digital apparatus using wireless network transmission, the wireless network transmission comprises infrared transmission, and the files stored in the established folder are transmitted to the corresponding folder of the other digital apparatus using a cable” as the present invention optionally utilizes at the consumer end a computing based Appliance with continuous Internet access, such as a DSL, wireless or cable connection (**Perkes** Paragraph 0037). In most wireless systems, radio frequency (RF) or infrared transmission (IR) waves are used (**Perkes** Paragraph 0197). Bluetooth is a computing and telecommunications industry specification that describes how mobiles phones, computers, and personal digital assistants (PDA's) can easily interconnect with

each other and with home and business phones and computers using a short-range wireless connection (**Perkes** Paragraph 0200).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Perkes's** teachings would have allowed **Jones and Huang** to provide easy and reliable connection, which enables the digital apparatuses to communicate with other digital apparatuses or other Internet accessible appliances (**Perkes** Paragraph 0035).

With respect to claim 22, **Jones and Huang** does not explicitly teach, “**the method of claim 1, wherein the digital apparatus comprises a mobile phone.**”

However, **Perkes** discloses “**the method of claim 1, wherein the digital apparatus comprises a mobile phone**” as Bluetooth is a computing and telecommunications industry specification that describes how mobiles phones, computers, and personal digital assistants (PDA's) can easily interconnect with each other and with home and business phones and computers using a short-range wireless connection (**Perkes** Paragraph 0200).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Perkes's** teachings would have allowed **Jones** to organize, publish, distribute (collectively broadcasting) and displaying digital media such as digital audio, digital video, digital photos in a seamless and easily navigable viewing (**Perkes** Paragraph 0077).

Claim 31 is essentially the same as claim 22 except it sets forth the claimed invention as an apparatus and is rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

See above rejections for response to the arguments.

Conclusion

7. **Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular paragraphs, figures, columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Contact Information

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Usmaan Saeed whose telephone number is (571)272-4046. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on (571)272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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November 02, 2007